HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATE A REVISE-AND-RESUBMIT DECISION AND HANDLE REJECTIONS

Deborah Carr[1], *1. Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

Anyone who has ever submitted a manuscript to a peer-review journal has experienced rejection. Rejection can be demoralizing, for emerging and senior scholars alike, but is especially so for those on the job market and tenure-track. This presentation will explain the manuscript review process and suggest strategies for addressing decisions that include: (1) rejection without peer review (desk reject); (2) revise and resubmit invitations; and (3) rejection after peer review. Fixable problems (e.g., editorial, conceptual, minor methodological issues) will be distinguished from non-fixable problems (e.g., small sample size, flawed design). Advice will focus on how to successfully revise and resubmit a manuscript; how to write an effective revision memo; how to develop a "plan B" for a rejected article; and how to manage the emotional sting of rejection.

HOW TO MAXIMIZE THE REACH OF YOUR PUBLISHED WORK

Sara McNamara[1], *1. Oxford University Press, New York, New York, United States*

Part 2 of this symposium will discuss how to maximize the reach and impact of your published work. Researchers are under increasing pressure to demonstrate the impact of their work. First, it is important to clearly articulate the translational impact of your work in the Discussion of your manuscript and briefly in the Abstract. In addition, it is important to know how to increase visibility of your manuscript because university administrators and funding agencies rely heavily on numerical metrics for decision-making. This presentation will look at the needs that metrics serve and provide an overview of how the dominant metric, the Impact Factor, is determined (along with a discussion of the metric's flaws). The value of newer methodologies and alternative metrics (Altmetrics) will also be discussed. The presentation will also cover practical steps for how researchers can increase the reach and potential impact of their work.

SESSION 1195 (SYMPOSIUM)

I-CONECT PROJECT: CAN SOCIAL INTERACTION IMPROVE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS AMONG SOCIALLY ISOLATED OLDER ADULTS?

Chair: Hiroko H. Dodge, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States*
Co-Chair: Karen Hooker, *Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States*
Discussant: Toni C. Antonucci, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States*

Epidemiological studies have demonstrated that larger social networks or more frequent social interactions may have protective effects against cognitive decline and the incidence of dementia. Therefore, increasing social interaction could be a promising intervention for improving cognitive well-being in socially isolated older adults. We have conducted multiple NIH-funded randomized controlled trials (RCT) over 10 years, examining whether conversational interactions through webcam and internet can improve cognitive functions and enhance cognitive reserve. In this symposium, we will introduce this series of behavioral intervention trials through 4 presentations. First, Dodge will provide background and results of their previous RCT where they showed efficacy of conversational intervention on domain-specific cognitive functions and introduce the ongoing larger project called I-CONECT (https://www.i-conect.org). Second, Lindsey will introduce technological innovations used in the I-CONECT project including development of user-friendly video-chat devices, recording of audio and video data and innovative recruitment efforts. Third, Asgari will share results on how speech utterance and characteristics collected through the project could distinguish those with mild cognitive impairment from those with normal cognition using machine learning modelling approaches. Finally, Cerino and his team will show results of the study which examined whether cognitive improvements through conversation-based intervention depend on an individual's personality, laying the groundwork for a personalized intervention trial in the future. The symposium is of interest for those who study social isolation and its prevention, the link among cognition, social isolation and personality, as well as those who focus on technology as a tool for improving well-being of older adults.

I-CONECT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Hiroko H. Dodge,[1] Jeffrey Kaye,[1] Elena Goodrich,[1] Jacob Lindsley,[1] Mattie MacDonald,[1] Nora Mattek,[1] Meysam Asgari,[1] and Lisa Silbert[2], *1. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States, 2. Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon, United States*

In our previous NIH-funded randomized controlled behavioral clinical trial, we developed a conversation-based social interaction cognitive stimulation protocol delivered by trained interviewers through webcams and a user-friendly interactive Internet interface. Daily 30 minute face-to-face video-chats were conducted for 6 weeks. Despite a short duration, this proof of concept study demonstrated high adherence among older adults (mean age 80 years) and showed improvement in cognitive domains which tap language-based executive functions and semantic memory among the experimental group compared to the control group who did not engage in any video-chats. Building on these results, we are now conducting two NIH-funded projects (https://www.i-conect.org), targeting socially isolated older adults who are less likely to participate in clinical trials despite their high risk of cognitive decline. In this presentation, we introduce a series of projects outlined above and share the challenges and opportunities identified in our behavioral intervention trials focused on social interaction.

LINGUISTIC MEASURES OF SPOKEN UTTERANCES FOR DETECTING MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

Meysam Asgari,[1] Jeffrey Kaye,[1] and Hiroko Dodge[1], *1. Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon, United States*

Studies have shown that speech characteristics can aid in early-identification of those with mild cognitive impairment (MCI). We performed a linguistic analysis on spoken utterances of 41 participants (15 MCI, 26 healthy controls)